

1. The Incident Command System (ICS) is defined as:
 - a. A guide for Federal agencies to follow when directing responses at the State, tribal, and local levels.
 - b. A standardized approach to incident management that is applicable for use in all hazards by all levels of government.
 - c. A command and control organizational structure used by the military to support responses to domestic incidents.
 - d. An organizational approach used primarily to respond to complex incidents such as wildland fires.
2. Every incident must have an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that:
 - Specifies the incident objectives.
 - States the activities to be completed.
 - _____.
 - a. Is written in advance of the incident and approved by the agency executive.
 - b. Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
 - c. Estimates the cost of the resources being ordered from external sources.
 - d. Provides a strategy for long-term recovery following incident stabilization.
3. TRUE or FALSE: An Incident Action Plan (IAP) may be oral or written—except for hazardous materials incidents, which require a written IAP.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Select the FALSE statement below.
 - a. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
 - b. To be compliant with NIMS, every incident must have a written Incident Action Plan (IAP).
 - c. An Incident Action Plan (IAP) specifies the incident activities, assigns responsibilities, and identifies needed resources.
 - d. The Incident Commander establishes the incident objectives that form the basis for the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
5. What is the name of the document that specifies the incident objectives and activities to be completed during the next operational period?
 - a. Incident Management Plan
 - b. Incident Critical Path

- c. Incident Strategic Plan
 - d. Incident Action Plan
6. Check-in, initial briefing, recordkeeping, and demobilization procedures are all necessary to ensure:
- a. Accountability.
 - b. Flexibility.
 - c. Sustainability.
 - d. Redundancy.
7. Effective accountability of resources at all jurisdictional levels and within individual functional areas during incident operations is essential. To that end, accountability including all of the following elements, EXCEPT FOR:
- a. Check-In/Check-Out.
 - b. Personal Responsibility.
 - c. Unity of Command.
 - d. Self-Dispatching to an incident scene.
8. TRUE OR FALSE: ICS requires that you be accountable for managing your stress and being professional during the incident.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Following the chain of command by taking directions from your incident supervisor is an example of which ICS principle?
- a. Flexibility
 - b. Accountability
 - c. Dependability
 - d. Reliability
10. After check-in, you should then:
- a. Receive an initial briefing.
 - b. Request a cell phone from Logistics.
 - c. Report to the Incident Command Post.
 - d. Begin writing a personal Incident Action Plan.

11. TRUE OR FALSE: Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. During demobilization, you should do all of the following EXCEPT FOR:
 - a. Complete all time records and other accounting obligations.
 - b. Follow check-out procedures.
 - c. Brief replacements, subordinates, and supervisor.
 - d. Drive all night to get home in time to report for your next shift.

13. Who is responsible for all ICS management functions, until they are delegated to another person?
 - a. Incident Commander
 - b. Operations Section Chief
 - c. Liaison Officer
 - d. Executive Policy Group

14. Until a Liaison Officer is assigned, who assumes responsibility for coordinating with assisting agencies?
 - a. Incident Commander
 - b. Operations Section Chief
 - c. Planning Section Chief
 - d. Logistics Section Chief

15. Until a Safety Officer is assigned, who assumes responsibility for these functions?
 - a. Emergency Operations Center Manager
 - b. Operations Section Chief
 - c. Planning Section Chief
 - d. Incident Commander

16. Until a Planning Section Chief is assigned, who assumes responsibility for compiling the Incident Action Plan and tracking resources?
 - a. Public Information Officer

- b. Incident Commander
 - c. Operations Section Chief
 - d. Operations Group Supervisor
17. Select the FALSE statement below about the Incident Commander.
- The Incident Commander:
- a. Has overall responsibility for managing the incident.
 - b. Adds Command Staff positions only as needed.
 - c. May appoint one or more Deputy Incident Commanders.
 - d. Is selected solely on the basis of rank.
18. What must occur when one Incident Commander relieves another one?
- a. A swearing-in ceremony
 - b. Meeting with the Emergency Operations Center Manager
 - c. Transfer of command briefing
 - d. Temporary suspension of incident operations
19. TRUE OR FALSE: Although a higher ranking official arrives at the incident scene, the current Incident Commander may retain command.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. As an incident shifts from life safety operations to investigation activities:
- a. The Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief positions may be combined.
 - b. Command may be transferred to an Incident Commander qualified in leading investigations.
 - c. The Law Enforcement Operations Center may assume command of the incident scene.
 - d. A separate incident organizational structure is created to focus on the investigation objectives.
21. Depending upon the size and type of incident or event, it may be necessary for the Incident Commander to designate personnel to provide public information, safety, and liaison services for the entire organization. In ICS, these personnel are referred to as:
- a. Deputy Staff.
 - b. Director Staff.
 - c. Command Staff.

- d. General Staff.
22. What is the overall role assumed by the Command Staff?
- a. To provide public information, safety, and liaison services.
 - b. To support the incident action planning process by tracking resources and maintaining documentation.
 - c. To arrange for resources and needed services to support achievement of the incident objectives
 - d. To monitor costs associated with the incident and procure needed resources.
23. If the Incident Commander designates personnel to provide public information, safety, and liaison services, the personnel are collectively referred to as the:
- a. Incident Staff.
 - b. Director Staff.
 - c. Executive Staff.
 - d. Command Staff.
24. You are a member of a Strike Team assigned to perform tactical activities to achieve the incident objectives. Where are you working?
- a. Operations Section
 - b. Command Section
 - c. Emergency Operations Center
 - d. Joint Operations Center
25. What is the correct title of the ICS organizational element where you would find tactical resources, such as a Task Force?
- a. Tactics Section
 - b. Operations Division
 - c. Operations Section
 - d. Tactics Division